

Before the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 6, please insert the following section heading:

A2 2. Description of the Related Art

Before the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 30, please insert the following section heading:

A3 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Before the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 27, please insert the following section headings and specification paragraph:

A4 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 is an illustration of the rooting of *rolB*-ipt tobacco with 10 μ M IBA plus anti-cytokinin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel all pending claims and rewrite them as new claims 33-64 as follows:

A5 33. A method for enabling rooting or grafting of a plant which contains in its genome a gene which is placed under the regulation of an inducible promoter and which codes for a rooting-inhibiting product or a product leading to rooting inhibition, comprising treating the plant prior to production of a cutting or graft or treating the cutting or graft after production of the cutting or graft with a substance which:

- a) discontinues the effect of the rooting-inhibiting gene; and/or
- b) results in expression of a second gene likewise present in the plant which is under the regulation of an inducible promoter and the expression product of which discontinues the effect of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

34. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the substance which discontinues the effect of the rooting-inhibiting gene is chosen from the group consisting of substances which inhibit the biosynthesis of the rooting-inhibiting product and structural analogs of the rooting-inhibiting product.

35. The method as claimed in claim 34, wherein the rooting-inhibiting product is a cytokinin.

36. The method as claimed in claim 35, wherein the substance which inhibits the biosynthesis of the cytokinin is chosen from the group consisting of the following analogs of 5-adenosin monophosphate: 8-aza-adenosin, 1,7 or 9-deaza-adenosin, 8-bromo-3-ribosyl, 6-phenylamino-deoxyadenosin, 7-deaza-adenosin, 8-bromo-adenosin, 8-bromo-adenosin 5'-monophosphate, 3-deaza-adenosin or the analogs of IPP: aminophenethyl pyrophosphate, dimethylallyl pyrophosphate.

37. The method as claimed in claim 35, wherein the structural analog of cytokinin is chosen from the group consisting of analogs of cytokinins: N-(4-pyridyl)-O-(4-chlorophenyl)-carbamate, 4-cyclopentylamino-2-methyl-thiopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 4-cyclobutylamino-2-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 4-cyclobutylamino-2-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 4-cyclopentylamino-2-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 3-methyl-7-(pentylamino)pyrazolo(4,3-d)pyrimidine, 3-methyl-7-(benzylamino)pyrazolo(4,3-d)pyrimidine, 7-(n-pentylamino)-3-(β -D-ribofuranosyl) Pyrazololo[4,3-d]pyrimidine, 7-cyclopentylamino-3-(β -D-ribofuranosyl)pyrazololo[4,3-d]pyrimidine, 7-n-hexylamino-3-(β -D-ribofuranosyl)pyrazololo[4,3-d]-pyrimidine, 4-(3-methyl-2-butenylamin)pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-3-carboxamide, 4-(3-methylbutenylamin)pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-3-carboxamide, 4-substitutedtriazolo[4,5,d]pyrimidines, 4-substitutedpyrazolo(3,4-d)pyrimidines, 4-substitutedtriazola(4,5,d)pyrimidines, 4-cyclopentyl-amino-2-methylthiopyrrolo(2,3-d)pyrimidine, 2-cyclobutylamino-4-ethylamino-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin,

alkyl and phenyl N-phenylcarbamates, 4-chloro-2-cyclobutylamino-6-ethylamino-s-triazin, N-6(phenyl)a-denine, 1-phenyl-3-(8-quinolinyl)urea, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(8-quinolinyl)urea, 1-phenyl-3-((2,6-tetramethyl-4-piperinyl))urea, 1-phenyl-3-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine)-4)urea, 1-phenyl-3-((2-tritylethanamine)-1)urea, 1-phenyl-3-(2-aminoethane)ureum-hydrochlorid, 1-phenyl-3-((1,3,4-thiadiazool)-2)urea, 1-phenyl-3-((1,3-thiazool)-2)urea, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine)-4)urea, 1-phenyl-3-(leucyl)urea, 1-phenyl-3-(8-octanoë)urea, 1-phenyl-3-(pyrazyl)urea, 1-phenyl-3-(2-pyrimidyl)urea, nicotinic acid-N-(leucyl-amid), ((4-methyl)-1-succinic acid)-N-(4-pyridyl)-amide, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(4-pyridyl)urea, benzylaminopurine-N9-propanionic acid, and 1-phenyl-3-(glycyl)-urea.

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38. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the second gene is a gene coding for the antisense version of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

39. The method as claimed in claim 38, wherein the second gene codes for an antisense version of the *ipt* gene.

40. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the second gene is a gene which codes for a second sense version of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

41. The method as claimed in claim 40, wherein the second gene codes for a sense version of the *ipt* gene.

42. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the second gene is one or more of the rolABC genes of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*.

43. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the second gene codes for a repressor of the promoter of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

44. The method as claimed in claim 43, wherein the rooting-inhibiting gene is the *ipt* gene and is under the regulation of a modified wound-inducible promoter, wherein the modification is such that the repressor of the GAL4 regulation system can interact therewith.

45. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the second gene codes for a degradation enzyme of the rooting-inhibiting gene product.

46. The method as claimed in claim 45, wherein the rooting-inhibiting gene product is cytokinin and the second gene codes for cytokinin-oxidase.

47. The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein the second gene codes for a mutated receptor for the rooting-inhibiting gene product in order to block the signal transduction pathway of the rooting-inhibiting gene product.

48. The method as claimed in claim 47, wherein the rooting-inhibiting gene product is cytokinin and the second gene codes for a mutated cytokinin receptor.

49. A transgenic plant which is reversibly protected against undesired vegetative propagation, which plant contains in its genome a first gene which is placed under the regulation of an inducible first promoter and which codes for a rooting-inhibiting product or a product leading to rooting inhibition, and a second gene which is placed under the regulation of a second promoter inducible by means of another stimulus and which codes for a product which deactivates the rooting-inhibiting expression product of the first gene.

50. A transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, wherein the second gene is a gene which codes for the antisense version of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

51. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 50, wherein the second gene codes for an antisense version of the *ipt* gene.

52. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, wherein the second gene is a gene which codes for a second sense version of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

53. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 52, wherein the second gene codes for a sense version of the *ipt* gene.

54. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, wherein the second gene is one or more of the *rolABC* genes of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*.

55. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, wherein the second gene codes for a repressor of the promoter of the rooting-inhibiting gene.

56. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 55, wherein the rooting-inhibiting gene is the *ipt* gene and is under the regulation of a modified wound-inducible promoter, wherein the modification is such that the repressor of the GAL4 regulation system can interact therewith.

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57. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, wherein the second gene codes for a degradation enzyme of the rooting-inhibiting gene product.

58. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 57, wherein the rooting-inhibiting gene product is cytokinin and the second gene codes for cytokinin-oxidase.

59. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, wherein the second gene codes for a mutated receptor for the rooting-inhibiting gene product in order to block the signal transduction pathway of the rooting-inhibiting gene product.

60. The transgenic plant as claimed in claim 59, wherein the rooting-inhibiting gene product is cytokinin and the second gene codes for a mutated cytokinin receptor.

61. The method for reversing rooting inhibition in a cutting or graft of a transgenic plant as claimed in claim 49, comprising treating the cutting or graft with the stimulus of the second promoter and placing the cutting or graft on a rooting medium.